FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1834. [NO. 880.

ISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
are for the first, & thirty cents for each
ubsequent publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
will be continued till forbid, and charged
cordingly.
To the Editor must be post paid.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUC-
TIONEER, would offer his services to the
AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

NEW BOOKS.

RIGHT'S Theology; Jay's Family Discour-
ses; Chalmers' Works; Handel and Hayden
Course of Time; Paradise Lost; Moore's
Carpenter's Guide; Emigrant's Guide;
Hall; Don Quixote; Hudibras; Mason's
Grammar of Elocution, Exercises in Com
Greek Testaments; Mathematical Instru-
&c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

L IRON'S &c.

The subscriber manufactures, and will keep
constantly on hand,
Cranks and Mill Irons
of descriptions, warranted to be of good qual
at a reasonable price. Orders from the
will be punctually attended to.
Shop of Black and White Smithing exe-
with despatch, at my shop on Person Street
Cross Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, April 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

Now LANDING, WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,
Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
25 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
50 bbls. PORK, } *Also,*
50 hhds. prime Trindad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
50 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
50 bbls. Whiskey.
April 1834. 79tf.

A LIGHT New York made BAROUCHE WAG-
ON, with leather top and Harness, calculated
for two horses, for sale low by
JAMES MARTINE.
April 5, 1834. 77-cow3t.

PAPER.

500 Reams imperial printing PAPER,
150 do. large do do. do.
150 do. Super Royal do, do.
200 do. Medium, No. 2, do. do.
250 do. do No. 3, do. do.
300 do. Foolscap writing do.
250 do. Wrapping do.
For sale at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.

CASH FOR RAGS AT THE MILL.
Fayetteville, March 25. 77eow4t.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his DWELLING
HOUSE, with 20 acres of Land, on Harring-
Mr. Chas. B. Jones will show the pre-
and communicate the terms to any person
wish to purchase.
D. A. DAVIS.
March 26, 1834. 78-4t.

For Sale,

THE two story HOUSE near the Court House,
at present in the occupancy of Mr Henry
and joining Mr. Jas. Seawell. If not sold
private sale by the 1st of May, it will be offered
Auction. Terms, one fourth 90 days—the ba-
in 1, 2 and 3 years. For further particulars,
apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
April 1. 78-3.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.
50 BAGS R'o Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Swiett's Interest Tables,

New Edition, just received. Also, his Time
Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April. 78tf.

Notice,

is given to the creditors of Mr. Dee Kay
to come before me, within sixty days from the
hereof, with their claims properly authenti-
as I now hold in my hands as Trustee of
Dee Kay, a balance of money, after paying
preferred debts, applicable to any other credi-
of said Dee Kay.
G B. ATKINS, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1834. 78-4t.

Episcopal Convention.

THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Pro-
testant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of
North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church,
Tarboro', commencing on the 1st Wednesday
in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*
*The Western Carolinian, People's Press, Ra-
leigh Register, Newbern Spectator and Elizabeth
City, will please give the above a few inser-
tions.*

Commission Agency.

E. & W. WINSLOW continue their Agen-
cy in Fayetteville, for the transaction of
all such Business generally, the collection and
adjustment of Claims, Discount and Renewal of
Notes at either of the Banks, purchase of Stock,
Payment and transfer of money, &c., &c.
April 15, 1834. 77-4w.
The Raleigh Register, Carolina Watchman,
Fayetteville, Newbern Spectator, Miners'
Banners' Journal, and People's Press, will in-
three times and forward their accounts to
office.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots
and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among
which are
Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and
summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.
The above Stock is made of good materials, and
warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dis-
pose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than u
sual, for *cash.*
W. L. HAWLEY.
N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open
account, are informed that I shall be obliged to
force the collection of the same, if they are not
speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this
is indispensable. W. L. H.
March 24. 77-tf.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to
the last Will and Testament of Nathan King,
dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice
to all who are indebted to said Estate to make im
mediate payment, and those having claims against
said Estate, to present them, properly authentica-
ted, within the time prescribed by law, or this no-
tice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*
March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I have ap-
pointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full
power and authority to collect the debts due the
Firm of *Lewis & Ross*, and to discharge the same
with good and sufficient acquittances, and to make
sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said firm
which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.
MATTHEW F FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.
March 24, 1834. 77tf.

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*
respectfully informs his customers in Town
and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and
Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow,
Esq., for collection, after the first day of A-
pril next—and all persons indebted to me are re-
quested to make payment to him.
March 10. 75tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal
to the West, offers for sale all his
Lands and Tenements
in the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The
Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those
formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the
east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite to
the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description
of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed
to purchase will view and examine for themselves.
It may however, be well to remark, that nearly
all those lands lie within one, two and three miles
of the town of Fayetteville, that they are various
ly and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity
about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of
which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence,
and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton,
Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayette-
ville. Upon those lands there are certain im
provements consisting of a convenient
DWELLING HOUSE,
And all other necessary out houses in good repair,
several of the buildings being entirely new.—
There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL,
and an eligible site for another Mill, all within an
half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of
Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower
Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the
improvements thereon, consisting of the Tobacco
Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also, my
Wharf above the Ferry landing and one-half of the
Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a
lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I
also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family Man-
sion, a new and commodious building near Hay-
mount and about a mile from the Town House,
with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of
a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c all
new This lot contains between four and five a-
cres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water,
and may well be compared with any lot in this
part of the country for health, beauty and conve-
nience as a summer or a permanent residence.
In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract
of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton,
being good piny land and containing 540 acres.—
Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lum-
berton, which are as valuable and desirable as any
in that village. In all or any part of the above de-
scribed property, a great bargain will be given if
early application be made, as I am anxious to wind
up and settle my business in this part of the coun
try. The terms of sale will be made easy and ac
commodating. I also offer for sale three or four
NEGRO WOMEN.
WILLIAM L. MILLER.
March 22, 1834. 77-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening,
a general assortment of
British, French and American
GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching season, selected in
New York by an experienced hand.
After acknowledging many obligations for past
favours, I would suggest to my friends and custo-
mers, that I should be pleased that they would
call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 18. 78tf

PURE CIDER.

JUST received by the Steamer John Walker,
20 barrels pure refined CIDER, very superior.
WILLKINGS & Co.
March 25, 1834. 77-tf

20 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
20 Barrels No 3. Mackerel,
30 Bundles Hay,
Just received and for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1834. 75-tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVATS STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.
150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
3000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do [illegible] quality,
300 do. do do kip [illegible] 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do do Morocco Shoes,
300 do do seal do.
200 do do do Slippers,
200 do do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do do French Morocco do.
1000 do do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
150 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do do.
100 do do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.
Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.
☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Notice.

I HAVE appointed Robert McIntyre, Esq., my agent and attorney, to collect all debts and de-
mands due to me, with full authority to give and grant discharges and acquittances for the same.
A. McIVER.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1834. 77 6w.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of March, 1833, a likely negro fellow by the name of SCIP, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well formed, yellow complexion, high forehead, a scar over one of his eyes, good teeth. He is about 25 years of age. He is well known about Fayetteville, having been hired during the year 1833, to Col. Samuel T. Hawley, of that town. It is probable that he is lurking about the town or its vicinity. I will give the above reward for his de-
livery to me, living about ten miles South East of Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the Wilming-
ton Road, or for his confinement in Bladen Jail, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any other Jail so that I get him again.
SAMUEL C. GAUSE.
March 24, 1834. 77 6w.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.

IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,
ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of
EARTHENWARE, CHINA and
FANCY GOODS,
In every variety.
Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.
THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.
New York, February 1834. 71- w.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

Bank of Cape Fear,
6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capi-
tal of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter, on TUESDAY, 1st of APRIL next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:
City of Raleigh.—His Exc'y David L. Swain, Wm. S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Chas. Dewey.
Wilmington—President, Directors and Cashier.
Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.
Newbern.—Hon. Wm. Gaston, John Burgwin, John W Guion, John M. Roberts.
Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jon. H. Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Rich'd Hoskins.
Hillsborough.—James Philips, Josiah Turner, Jno. W Norwood, James Webb.
Salem—Jo[illegible] Blum, Em'l Shober, Jno. Vogler, F. H [illegible]an.
Salisbury—Maxwell Chambers, Thos. L. Cowan, David F. Caldwell, Jno Beard, Jr.
Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, Wm. W. Long.
Elizabeth City—John L. Bailey, Miles White, Jno. McMorin.
Halifax—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, R. C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.
Tarborough—Spencer D. Cotten, James W Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd
Warrenton.—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope
Milton—John T. Garland, Jno. Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.
Lincolnton—Vardy McBee, Charles H. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.
Morganton—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Sam'l C. Tate.
Washington—Wm. A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.
Wadesborough.—Absolem Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W. Brandon.
Murfreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capehcart.
Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.
By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie,) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States and their Branches, *at par*—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the Bank of Virginia" and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia," (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 1½ per cent. as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.
JAS: OWEN, *Pres't.*
Wilmington, March 12 1834. 75-t
In pursuance of the above notice, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at their office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April next, and continue open for thirty days thereafter
For the Commissioners.
J. W. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 25. 77-tf.

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,
500 BUSHELS CORN.
For sale by
THOS: SANDFORD & CO.
March 25 77-tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Ornamental Trees.—We take the liberty to recommend to every man who has an inch of ground to fill it up with trees. There are many who will do nothing of the kind, because their territories are small. We can assure them that they will find the truth of what Hesiod said to agriculturists thousands of years ago, that half an estate is more than the whole. Within these limits, however small, they produce effects which will fill with surprise. If their enclosure be within a city, where the object is to make the most of their possessions, they should remember that if they cannot have verdure on the soil, they cannot have it in the air; and if in the country, that nothing gives a more unfavorable and at the same time correct impression of the character of a landholder, than the aspect of an estate which presents no trees along its borders, to shelter the traveller from the sun. Every cottage should have its elm, extending its mighty protecting arms above it. The association and partialities of children will twine themselves like wild vines around it; and if any one doubt that he will be better and happier for such, he little knows the feeling with which the wayfarer in life returns from the wilderness of men to the shadow,

"Where once his careless childhood strayed,
A stranger yet to pain."

We wish it were in our power to do something to call the general attention to the subject of respect to the dead. It gives a painful feeling to pass through a city or village in our country, and to see the shameful desolation and neglect of the burial place, which, if no longer consecrated by religious acts, should certainly be held sacred by the heart. And yet were it not for the monuments which here and there appear above the golden-rod and the aster, we should not know these from any other barren fields. A vile enclosure of painted wood is all that protects them from violation; and if any tree cast a friendly shadow over it, we may be sure it is one planted by the hand of nature, not of man. We have seen places of this kind in the country, which the fathers of the hamlet seemed to have chosen with a taste seldom found among the early inhabitants of any region, on the banks of the rivers, or the borders of deep forests, where every thing around favored the contemplations to which the mind in such places is and ought to be led, and I have found evidence there of the degeneracy, not the improvement, of their children, who had disappointed their designs and suffered all to run to waste and barreness, whether from the want of refinement or avarice we do not know.

It is perfectly surprising that none should be found to take away this reproach. Some of the most uncivilized nations are ages before us in their regard for these delicate and sacred feelings. They would not permit the young and beautiful, the aged and honorable, to be cast into a place so neglected, when even a dog, who had been faithful, would deserve a more honorable grave. Our own evergreen cypress is as suitable as the Oriental to surround the place of death; and were it not so, we have many other trees whose character of form and foliage is well suited to the sad and thoughtful expression which the common feeling requires such places to bear.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the second number of the Temperance Intelligencer, published in Albany, by the executive committee of the New York State Temperance Society, was inserted an article of some length, entitled "A True Narrative," and which was copied from a letter addressed to Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', N. Y. Such are the appalling circumstances there detailed, that many persons doubt their accuracy, and a name and locality is loudly called for. Under ordinary circumstances, it might be improper to give up the name of the writer of the letter; but such is the apparent incredibility of the facts stated—the heaven-daring conduct of the persons alluded to—and the marked and signal displeasure of an insulted Providence—that an exception to ordinary rules is formed.

The executive committee of the N. York State Temperance Society therefore give Wilmington, N. C., as the place where the facts in the "True Narrative" occurred, and the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt as the gentleman who addressed the letter to Mr. Smith. Mr. Hunt was a member of the Temperance Convention at Philadelphia, in May last; has been employed as agent of the North Carolina State Temperance Society, and is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington. The public therefore, may be perfectly satisfied of the truth of the "Narrative," and apply the lessons it teaches, with entire certainty of the correctness of the details given. The time when the events given in the "Narrative" took place, was last summer.

The following is the article in the Temperance Intelligencer above alluded to.

N. Y. Obs.

From the Temperance Intell'gencer.

The following letter forwarded to us by Gerrit Smith of Peterborough, was written by a gentleman in whose veracity the most implicit confidence may be placed, and who says in a postscript: "Every word of it is true. The difficulty has been to strip it (the narrative) of some of its most remarkable features, which were so awful that but few could believe them to be true. I *witnessed the whole.*" The writer is well known to Mr. Smith and also to us.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

The following communication is made under the hope that it may do good. The statements in it are literally true, and if necessary could be confirmed by the testimony of hundreds. Place and names I omit, because they are not necessary to the moral of my statement.

An anonymous communication was made to the Temperance Society at its monthly meeting, that there were 38 drunkards in the town, beside many others who were following, and were not far behind, many of whom, unless they speedily reformed, would die, and leave helpless and dependent families. A gentleman present remarked, that to his knowledge six intemperate persons had died in that vcinity within a few months —The minutes of the meeting were published by order of the society. Probably no communication ever excited more angry and bitter feelings than did this, among the sellers and lovers of rum; and in the uproar that was raised; while all were running hither and thither, no one knowing what was the matter, only that there was much cursing and blasphemy, and threats uttered against the temperance society for its "cruel" and shameful publication. Even some professed friends of the cause joined in the hue and cry, and others scarcely knew what to do. The first charge brought against the publication was that it was not true, and the count was made by the enemies of temperance with a view of proving its falsehood. But the result was, that, instead of only thirty-eight, there were nearly fifty *day* drunkards in a population of not 300 voters. Defeated on this ground, their next effort was to accuse the temperance society of injuring the reputation of the town, by publishing the fact even if it were true.

To this it was replied, the only way in which we can hope to convince the world of the evils and immorality of the use and traffic of ardent spirit is by facts. You have denied that you are doing any harm. You acknowledge that if you were convinced of the immorality and injury of the trade, you, as honest men would abandon it. We have only taken your work and placed it before your eyes. See what mischief you have done! Thirty drunkards! whose existence disgraces the town—six in eternity—some of their families homeless, pennyless. Who did all this evil? Who sends the drunkard yelling in the darkness of night, disturbing the rest, and even the grief of the mourners watching the last night over their beloved dead? Did the temperance men have any agency in thus disgracing the town? No. They have pleaded, and labored, and suffered to remove the evil; they have been reviled, and slandered, and threatened; they have been coaxed and persuaded to be silent, to let the drunkard and the drunkard-maker go on. They have been told of the profits of the trade, of the certain loss which would follow the giving of it up, of the poverty that would overtake them and their families unless they should sell ardent spirits, of the useless efforts made to check the evils disgracing and cursing the human family; that men would be found who would continue the sale, if all the virtuous should give it up, and therefore we might as well come in for a share of the profits. All this and more we heard, but yet we were unwilling to have any agency in disgracing the town; we were unmoved, and were willing to abide consequences. We are not answerable for the disgrace. We have done all we could to prevent it, and are not to be deterred from the effort of saving our children and families from the dreadful evil. We are willing to be held up as disgracing the town, by exposing the acts of those who do. But we are not willing secretly, and for the love of money, to do the deed; nor shall those who do it escape their amenability to public opinion for the injury which they hope shall always remain as deeds of darkness in the dark.

The next effort was to provoke the writer of the letter to give the names of those he considered drunkards, and thus to have it in their power to accuse him of unkindness to the families and friends of the intemperate. Drunkards and their makers are not the wisest people in the world.—The scheme of course failed. But nothing deterred by it, they resolved to raise the cry, These temperance men have no feeling; they are cruel, inhuman, thus to wound the feelings of innocent families and children, by holding up their friends as drunkards. Now this out-Heroded Herod.—Drunkards and drunkard-makers to talk about want of tenderness and kindness toward females and families! Who felt for the mother that was found almost killed by her drunken husband, and for her dying babe, on whom he threw a vessel of cold water when it was under the influence of medicine? The man who sold him spirits!—Who felt for the widowed mother, whose son, once promising, talented, and rich, was found lying in the streets—his fortune, reputation, and hope all gone? The wretches who sold him rum as long as he had aught to pay! Who felt for the mother that was left a widow in a strange land with her helpless orphans? Those that took all that she and her husband could make, and trusted even for future wages, for the wine that laid the husband in the drunkard's grave! Who felt for that social, talented stranger, who is now without a name, a home, or purse?—Those who enticed him to drink, and those who pocketed his money, and, cursing him, refused a penny to save him from death?—Who pitied the wife and her babes, when her young husband deserted them, and sunk from honor and virtue into the lowest kennel of intoxication?—The rum seller! Who feels for the tears, the sighs, the anxieties of husbands, wives, fathers, sisters? Who pities and relieves the ignorant, the poor, the needy, and labors to reclaim the lost and vicious? The rum seller! It is too much. Now all these evils, and a thousand more, have been seen; these suffering families have been known, and when, for their sake, the seller has been pressed to relinquish his traffic in death, in crime, in tears, and sorrows, he has used the language of the first murderer, *Am I his keeper?* I am not responsible. If he does not get it from me, he will from others If we had the money of the widow's husband and the orphan's father—if we had become rich by selling that which induces every crime, then might we be called cruel and unfeeling; but when to save others from the drunkard's curse—when to defend and bless, we appeal to facts; and point to the living, the dying and the dead, and say to human beings, behold your work; all this you are doing for love of money. And then to hear these mammonites, in the midst of the noise of their tophet, into which they have cast the happiness of all within their reach, crying out, "For shame—away with such cruel men!" O, it is enough to make a man believe that rum selling is carried on by the devil in his own person.

Disappointed in this effort, they next threatened to burn the churches. The most scurrilous publications were issued, and at last they advertised to hold a meeting on the Lord's day, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking measures for presenting a leather medal (alias a cowhiding) to a clergyman, active, devoted, and powerful in the cause of temperance, and of singing the hundredth psalm. The meeting was accordingly convened, and the annals of revelry and blasphemy never before had seen a more abandoned scene. The plan of presenting the medal was abandoned, as rather dangerous, but the purpose of ridiculing religion they thought quite safe. They sung the psalm,—

"Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create, and he destroy."

They laughed and mocked at sacred things, until they were overcome by the stupifying effects of the liquid poison. They however determined to hold their regular club on Sabbath evening. But the next Saturday found two of their number in the arms of death. On Sabbath, the day they had desecrated, they were borne to the drunkard's grave! From the grave the remainder returned, and again the bacchanalian shout disturbed the stillness of the Sabbath eve. We need not attempt to tell what such drunkards say and do. All that infuriate and incarnate wickedness could say was said. They vaunted and determined they still would drink.—On the next Saturday, another of them died; and O! it was an awful death. He knew his danger and his end. Conscience was faithful and did its duty. He confessed his sin, sent for the very clergyman they wished to cowhide, apologized and said all he could to make amends. He warned such of his companions as he could see to fly the cup and bowl, to save their souls. On Sabbath he was carried to his grave. At the funeral, the fact was remarked, that so many drunkards had died on Saturday, and were buried on Sunday; and the question was asked, "Who will die next?" A man who had called upon God to damn his soul if ever he knowingly tasted another drop of ardent spirit, but who had broken his oath, laughingly said, "I will." He was then asked, "And who will follow you?" As only he and one other drunkard had been warned by their lost companion, whose funeral they were then attending, he selected him. From the grave they returned to the drinking room. They, in mockery of a Saviour's dying love, called it the last supper. When the cup had passed freely about, the subject of Saturday dying was taken up. The volunteer came forward—said he would die for the honor of the club on the next Saturday.—His offer was accepted by acclamation. When the noise of blasphemy had ceased, he was called upon to select a man to die the Saturday after. He took the one he before had selected, who agreed to it. Again the shout was raised. They drank damnation to all temperance men, and a glorious resurrection to the drunkards. Little did they know what they were doing. Just as they volunteered so they died. The first went home, and was soon seized with delirium tremens. He died a wretched death. As soon as it was known that he died on Saturday, his companion, who was to follow him on the next Saturday was taken to his bed. He offered all he had—promised—did all he could to pacify his fears; but it was too late. He had made a covenant with death and the grave: they claimed him for their own. On Saturday he died. On Sunday they carried him and another intemperate man, who also died on Saturday, to the grave yard. Several others narrowly escaped; with difficulty they recovered from attacks of delirium tremens. Some are now like wasted shades, tottering onward. A panic for awhile seized the crew. Some have tapered off; others care nothing for these things; and although all acknowledge the hand and the frown of God in these transactions, the seller sells on, and the drinker will not reform. Nothing but warm and unwearied kindness and assiduity can save the land.

A draft for about 1,100 dollars, drawn by the pet Bank at Natchez, (Planters',) negotiated in Virginia, on the Phœnix Bank in this city, was yesterday presented, and protested, the pet having no funds in said Bank.
N. Y. Gazette.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

If the interest which North Carolina feels on the subject of Internal Improvements, was estimated by the number of charters granted to Rail Road and Canal Companies, by the last General Assembly, then we might hope that the time was not distant, when the State would assume an attitude, which her population, her wealth, and immense resources would justify. But the humiliating truth must be told, that while the members of the Legisture were *prodigal* of their liberality in granting charters, which cost the State nothing but their own pay, they refused to appropriate the paltry sum of $1500, to employ an engineer, who might direct the efforts of such enterprising individuals, as were willing to embark in the noble work of improving the condition of the State. Yes! by an act which reflects on the majority of that body, the odium of retarding every effort to ameliorate the condition of the people of N. Carolina, are we indebted for the present coldness and indifference on the subject of Internal Improvements.

How long this state of things is to continue, must depend on the people themselves. They possess the power, and if they would exercise it, their representatives in the General Assembly would legislate for the public good, and not for individual popularity. If primary meetings of the people were held, and their delegates *instructed* to vote for appropriations to judicious and practicable works of improvement, their wishes would not be disregarded. But as long as the people continue inactive, so long will things go on as they are; sectional feelings, individual popularity, and that wretched system of private legislation which has for years interfered with the public business of the State, will continue to exercise their baneful influence.

The immense tide of emigration which is daily flowing from our State to enrich and populate the Western States, is enough, one would think, to make those who oppose works of improvement, reflect on what must be the ultimate consequences, if this state of things continues. Why is it, that the people of North Carolina are deserting the land of their nativity to seek a home in a distant and strange land? Why is it that they leave their own State, whose climate, whose soil and whose resources if properly developed, are equal to that of any other portion of the globe? The reason is obvious. North Carolina, with all her natural advantages is, from the force of improvident legislation, retrograding. She is not entering the lists with her sister States, in the struggle for wealth and distinction. While other less favoured States are making rapid advances in improvement, she is content to sit with folded arms and see her citizens desert her soil. But *nil desperandum*, be our motto. Let us make one more effort to rescue the State from impending ruin. It may be that success will crown the effort.

PHILO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—The inclosed letter was written by a Greek, a native of the Island of Scio, who fled from that place at the time of the massacre of its inhabitants by the Turks. He found an asylum in Malta, whence he come to this Country to obtain an education under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He is a young man of fine talents, of excellent character, and has for some time been engaged in the service of the Board in the station at Malta, and with the members of that station is to be permanently engaged in the same service at Smyrna. Thinking it possible that some of your readers may take an interest in reading what an intelligent Greek writes concerning his own Country, I send you the letter for publication.

Yours, S. COLTON.

April 10, 1834.

SMYRNA, DECEMBER 24TH, 1833.

Respected Sir:—Since I wrote to you last, in the Spring of 1832, some events, respecting myself, rather important, have taken place, of which I propose to give you a brief account in the present letter. In consequence of excessive fatigue in translating, my health failed at the beginning of February last, and I was obliged to abandon my books entirely. I was reduced, somewhat suddenly, to extreme weakness, so that my stomach could digest scarcely any thing; but by abstaining from study, by taking frequent exercise, and using great care in regard to my diet, I began soon to recover. I had, however, no intention of remaining at Malta during the hot season; and accordingly, bidding adieu to my friends on the 8th of April, I embarked in a Greek vessel bound to Navarino and Syra. Navarino was then in possession of French troops, and a place of considerable commerce; but it principally interested me on account of its harbor and the island of Sphacteria at the mouth of it, both equally celebrated in ancient and modern history. While there, I visited Molhone, a fortress only a few miles distant, and so gloomy a place, that I there experienced home-sickness to a higher degree than ever before or since.

Leaving Navarino on the evening of the 20th, I arrived at Syra on the afternoon of the 24th, where I was welcomed by relatives and friends. Hermonpolis, the principal town of Syra, has sprung up since the revolution broke out, is most irregularly and miserably built, but has a good harbor, and a large population, and is the most mercantile place in Greece. It also contains an excellent elementary school under the direction of the Rev. F. Hildner of the Church Missionary Society. On the 13th of May, accompanied with a friend, I embarked for Athens, where we arrived on the 25th. The ride from the Piræus to the city through an olive grove resounding with the warbling of numerous birds, was truly delightful. By the Acropolis at a distance, crowned with the splendid ruins of the Parthenon, we were reminded of the glory of former days; and by the royal flag of Greece waving not far from the same temple, we were cheered with pleasing anticipations of the future. Entering the Town, we found ourselves among a mass of ruins, ancient and modern. In the course of a few days, we visited all that remains of antiquity; and the impression left on my mind was that, while in the description of travellers respecting other matters, we usually find exaggerations, in this case it is impossible they should convey an adequate idea.

You are probably aware of the existence of two missionary stations at Athens, one under the direction of the Board, and the other under that of the American Episcopal Missionary Society. Mess. King and Riggs,—the latter my classmate and intimate friend,—and Messrs. Robertson and Hill who obliged me by their kind attentions during my stay. The press under Mr. Robertson's superintendence was inactive, and has been ever since; but the schools were flourishing. * * * * *

On the 7th of June we sailed for the neighboring island Ægina, where we spent two days, engaged in visiting ruins of ancient temples, and modern institutions, viz. the Erphahotropheum, and the Central School, both established by the late President of Greece, Capodsitria, and both in a very low state. A collection of statues and various fragments of ancient art, highly gratified our curiosity.—Taking a boat on the morning of the 10th, we were in a few hours at Poros; the side of the morea, opposite to the town, was covered with rich and beautiful verdure. At a small distance from the shore, we found an extensive lemon grove resounding with the warbling of the nightingale. Hydra, which was visited next for but a few hours, looked to a spectator at sea, precisely as I left it in 1822, grand and imposing; on account of its location on a hill, and its excellent buildings.

On the morning of the 13th we were at the capital of Greece, Nauplia, which I would gladly have left the very moment I landed, so gloomy was its appearance and so heavy the air. The king was absent, but I had seen him at Athens, and afterwards at Syra, accompanied with his brother Maximilian, successor to the throne of Bavaria; our own monarch appears an affable and interesting young man. Having a letter of introduction from the Rev. Mr. King, I paid a visit to Tricoupi, then Prime Minister, and now Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He conversed with me in tolerably good English, and then in Greek; and answered very kindly to some inquiries I made. The liberty enjoyed then by the Greeks of fearlessly expressing their opinion on any subject both in conversation and through the press, has since been taken away, owing to the abusive language in the newspapers, and probably, to the discovery of a plot formed by many of the military captains against the regency.

From Nauplia we rode to Argos and Mæcenæ. The tomb of Agamemnon, which, though erected thousands of years ago, is still entire, and the ruins of Mæcenæ, in a most lonely and romantic situation, inspired us with awe. After being detained at Nauplia much longer than we wished, we left on the evening of the 28th, and anchored at Syra on the night of the 30th. It had been my intention to visit my native island Scio; but I concluded finally to defer the visit to a later period of my life. Consequently, on the 27th of July, I left Syra for Malta, where I arrived on the morning of the 5th of August, and tasted again a pleasure, which no other can equal, that of meeting with beloved friends. The tour had deeply interested me, and proved highly beneficial to my health. I therefore had abundant reason to bless and glorify God.

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I must be very brief. For reasons which it would be useless to detail, I left Malta without my wife, on the 19th of November, in company with Mr. Perkins, in a vessel bound to Syra and Constantinople. After spending a week at Syra, I embarked in a French brig for Smyrna, where I arrived on the 8th instant. Mr. Temple with his family, the printer, the Armenian Translator, and the whole establishment, anchored at our port yesterday morning, after a passage of 14 days from Malta. You will accept my thanks for the Curiosities of Literature, which you sent me by Mr. Perkins. I will try to send you more important translations, but it is not possible now. * * *

"POOR TOM IS VERY DRY."

"You take my life by taking that whereon I live."

The conclusion that "Cyrus" arrives at in the first paragraph of his communication is correct as a general truth, but verily it must be a lax system of morality that would admit of it in every case. If the maker and vender of Muskets and Pikes is fully aware that his chap will employ them offensively in acts of treason and insurrection, and that the midnight massacre will follow his sale, will his plea that he simply wrought, and sold for gain exculpate him? Can the manufacturer, seller, or he who by his example encourage the use of Ardent Spirits, plead ignorance of the murderous consequences that will be the result? If our adorable Redeemer has not pronounced the practices alluded to immoral, neither reproves or blames those who are engaged therein, it is of course no sin. The Temperance Societies have made no new discoveries in morality, nor ought they for one moment to be regarded in denouncing any practice uncondemned by Christ. But jealous as "Cyrus" appears for his honor, I conclude he has not read so often and attentively as he might, the summary of his doctrine delivered on he Mount, and contained in the 5th, 6th and 7th of Matthew

Compare the rum-drinking, soul and body destroying practices for which he would offer a modest apology, with the contents of chap. 7th, verse 12, and say if the doctrines of Christ would not as plainly justify him as the keeper of a Brothel, as they would as the keeper of a Grogery Oh, how he honors Christ—how much he loves Christianity! "No one doubts but *much evil* could be prevented by an entire interdiction by law, of the sale and manufactory of spirits," &c. A very important concession is made in the above quotation of "Cyrus," considering him as a defender of Intemperance, but letting that pass, I for one, much doubt that any good could be done to the cause by legislative interference; how feeble must be any barrier of the kind opposed to the drunkard's thirst, of the sacra auri fames. Those who are willing to sacrifice their souls to the demons of appetite or avarice are not to be hindered by human laws. All the Temperance friends have or ever will ask of human tribunals is not to legalise the abominable traffic, and for ultimate success they implore higher aid. SENEX.

University of Pennsylvania.—At the commencement held publicly, in the Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, March 27th, 1834, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen from North Carolina:—William A. Armistead, Robert M. Bouchelle, John W. Bond, Samuel B. Bellany, Richard Coleman, John A. Cotton, Joseph A. Drake, Benj. W. Gordon, John R. Gilliam, Benj. J. Hoiks, Benj. B. Norcum, Thomas J. Pitchford, Lemuel B. Powell, James S. Robinson, Joseph A. Smith, Richard Scales, George Stokes, Z. R. Wall.

Tragical Event.—A Morman preacher announced some short time since, to the inhabitants of a town in the western part of New York, that he would walk and preach on the water. It was discovered, previous to the day of miracles, that a line of plank had been laid over a shallow pond, four inches from the surface. The centre of the pond consisted of deep and soft mud—some of the inhabitants, through mischief, sawed the plank in this dangerous spot. At the day appointed he commenced his march across the water in presence of a large and astonished assembly. Just as the miracle seemed to have wrought conviction in the multitude, of his divine power, he stepped upon one of the detached pieces, sallied sidewise, and instantly plunged, floundering and sinking into the watery mire. He sank, and long before the confused assembly were in a condition to afford him relief, perished, a victim to his imposture.—*Wilmington Press.*

A man is more reserved in his friend's concerns than his own; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her own secrets better than another's.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Supreme Court adjourned on Thursday evening last. The Session commenced on the last Monday of December, and the Judges have consequently been engaged, in the arduous duties incident to the station they occupy, for more than three months. About one hundred and fifty causes have been decided, and we hazard nothing in saying, that whether we regard the length of the term, the amount of labor which has been performed, or the importance of the principles which have been settled, the community have, at no previous period, had more ample reason to be satisfied with this tribunal.

It will be seen that the question as to the constitutionality of the Act of Assembly, passed in 1832, to change the mode of appointing the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, has been decided in favor of the old Clerks. The principle is important and interesting, though its effect, we apprehend, will be confined to three or four individuals. Those Clerks who yielded up their Offices without contesting the validity of the law, must abide the consequences; and all future elections will of course, be made by the people, and for *four years*. As much anxiety will no doubt be felt by the community generally, to see the principles upon which the Court have decided, we will publish the Opinion as delivered by Chief Justice Ruffin, in our next paper. It is very long, but will well repay the attention of the reader.

Since our last, Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

March 31.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Cooper *v.* Chambers, from Haywood, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Southerland and Wife *v.* Webb, from Edgcomb, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Kornegay and others *v.* Carraway and others, from Duplin, dismissing the bill without prejudice and without costs to either party

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Tredwell's Ex'rs *v.* Langston, from Perquimons, sustaining some of the exceptions and overruling others; reforming the report of the master in part and setting it aside as to the residue, and decreeing in favor of the plaintiffs unless the defendant shall require an account to be taken of debts due from the late John B. and Justina Charrier (if there be such) or of debts of record of John Charrier paid before the filing of the bill.

April 2.—Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Hoke *v.* Henderson, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below, which declared the Old Clerk entitled to retain his office.—Also, in the case of Stanly *v.* Taylor, from Craven, reversing the judgment rendered below, in favor of the new Clerk

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Shuford *v.* Loretz, from Lincoln, dismissing the complainant's bill

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of William A. Green *v.* Harrison's Ex'r, sustaining the seventh exception to the Report of the Master, and setting aside the residue of said report. Also, in the case of Den on dem. of Cloud *v.* Webb, from Orange, affirming the judgment below.

A final decree was made for the Plaintiff, in the case of Ellis *v.* Amason and others, from Edgecomb county.

April 3.—Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, on the rehearing in the case of Boyd *v.* Hawkins, affirming the former decree in part; and reversing in part. Also, on the rehearing, in the case of Wilder *v.* Mixon, and others, affirming the decree heretofore pronounced.

In the case of Thomas and Wife *v.* Stith, the Certiorari was dismissed and a Procedendo ordered to the Court below.

At a late term of Wilkes Superior Court (Judge Strange presiding,) a cause of considerable interest was tried between the State and ALFRED DOOLY and others for malicious mischief upon the property of Gen. WILLIAM LENOIR. The case was, that Gen. Lenoir had been appointed a Commissioner under a late act of Assembly, to make a Road from the Valley of the Yadkin across the Blue Ridge to the Ashe line, and the Settlement along the proposed route being very sparse, hands were obliged to be called from a considerable distance: a snow storm happening on the day appointed, the men became much dissatisfied and protested against going on with the work, but the Commissioner had been schooled in the war of the Revolution, and although eighty odd years of age, was not to be turned back by trifles: so he said ONWARD! as he had done at King's Mountain and at other places where men's souls were tried. The hands became exasperated, and on that night they attacked the hut where the old gentleman slept with stones—thrust sharp sticks at him through the cracks of the cabin—cut and disfigured his horse and carriage and otherwise abused his property. For this treatment he complained to Court, and four of the party were convicted, viz: Alfred Dooly, Jesse Triplett, and two young men by the name of Welch. Dooly who was the ringleader was imprisoned, and the others fined, after a severe reprimand from the Judge for such a disgraceful attack upon a venerable gentleman, who had gone from his fireside at his age, and in such an inclement season to discharge a public duty *in the wilderness*, and that too without a cent of compensation.

The old Gentleman appeared in Court as a witness, and it was somewhat surprising to observe in what a perfect degree he still enjoys his faculties *mental* as well as *corporeal*. The next week, we saw him at Ashe Court, whither he had rode on horseback over the heights of the Blue Ridge. Verily, the men of olden time seem to have been made of *better stuff than we!!*

At the same term, a man by the name of DANIEL HILL was convicted of passing counterfeit money on U. S. Bank. The Prisoner tried to *act the fool in Court*, but rather *overdid* the matter: so, after the trial, he and the *Sheriff and some more gentlemen took a walk together*, and when he returned, he was more striped than the ARABIAN BEAR, having received twenty *red ones, and no two alike!* It was said he had lately met with a handsome accommodation from the mother Bank on Big Sandy, Ky., and had done a good business in the way of exchange. He implicated some others in his account of the transaction, but they live at a distance, and it might be the greatest injustice to name them to the public on the authority of such a miscreant.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Editor of this paper has attended the late Superior Courts of Surry, Wilkes, Burke and Ashe counties, and avers most positively that there is a most overwhelming opposition to the measure of the Administration of removing the public funds. It is a matter which the people can understand, and reason about, as well as the politicians—the main facts on both sides of the question are indisputable—the propriety, therefore, of the measure, is the matter presented for their judgment, and this they have decided OPENLY and DISTINCTLY. They have declared that decision with an ENERGY and SPIRIT that becomes FREEMEN, SPEAKING TO THEIR SERVANTS.—*Ib.*

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

The following extract from the Speech of Mr. Gaston of North Carolina, delivered in the House of Representatives in 1815, on the Loan Bill, applies with peculiar force to the present day. Its truth is hourly exemplified. The "intemperance of party" is undermining not only the purity but the permanency of our once venerated institutions. The high and ennobling principles which inculcate a pure and disinterested devotion to the welfare of the Republic as the first duty of a [illegible] are made to bend before the desolating influence of political preferences and prejudices. The possession of power and patronage *now* sanctions the abuse of the one, and the prostitution of the other. Measures of public policy are examined more in reference to their effects upon the ambitious aspirations of certain individuals than to their bearing upon the general interests of the country. Designing leaders are attempting to delude the people and lure them to a passive acquiescence in the threatened encroachments upon their rights. "Support the administration" has become a watchword. The force of the appeal is well understood; it is a call upon "the party" to rally around their standard, and to suppress, if they cannot stifle the voice of indignant opposition.

"Sir, let us not stop at the surface of things; the influence of the executive in this country, while he retains his popularity, is infinitely greater than that of a limited monarch. It is as much stronger, as the spasm of convulsion is more violent than the voluntary tension of a muscle. The warmth of feeling excited during the contest of an election, and the natural zeal to uphold him whom they have chosen, create, between the executive and his adherents, a connexion of passion, while the distribution of office and emoluments adds a communion of interest, which, combined, produce a union almost indissoluble. 'Support the administration,' becomes a watchword, which passes from each chieftain of the dominant party to his subalterns, and thence to their followers in the ranks, till the President's opinion becomes the criterion of orthodoxy, and his notions obtain a dominion over the public sentiment, which facilitates the most dangerous encroachments, and demands the most jealous supervision. In proportion as a government is free, the spirit of bold inquiry, of animated interests in its measures, and of firm opposition where they are not approved, becomes essential to its purity and continuance. And he, who, in a democracy, or republic, attempts to control the will of the popular idol of the day, may envy the luxurious ease with which ministerial oppressions are opposed and thwarted in governments which are less free.

Intemperance of party, wherever found, never will meet with an advocate in me. It is a most calamitous scourge to our country—the bane of social enjoyment, of individual justice, and of public virtue—unfriendly to the best pursuits of man, his interest and his duty; it renders useless or even pernicious the highest endowments of intellect, and the noblest disposition of the soul. But sir, whatever may be the evil necessarily inherent in its nature, its ravages are the most enormous and desolating when it is seated on the throne of power, and vested with all the attributes of rule."

Another removal of the Deposites.—A letter, mailed at Chapel Hill, addressed to a gentleman in this city, and purporting to contain 105 dollars, reached our post office on Sunday morning last, with the seal broken, and the contents missing. The person for whom the letter was intended, immediately proceeded to Chapel Hill, and found, on examination, that the letter had been broken open and rifled of its enclosure by a lad, who had, on the night preceding the departure of the mail, by some means or other, gained access to the place where the mail was deposited. The gentleman recovered his money; but the thief effected his escape.—*Raleigh Star.*

Cherokee Emigration.—We learn from the Auraria (Geo.) Recorder, that upwards of a thousand Cherokee Indians, chiefly from that part of the nation which lies within the limits of North Carolina and Tennessee, took up the line of march a few days ago for their new homes west of the Mississippi.

A letter from New Orleans states that the number of *failures* there is from thirty to thirty-five, and the amount of liabilities about *four millions of dollars.*

Governor Marcy forgot himself in recommending a loan to the Safety Fund Banks of five or six millions. Gen. Jackson has recently declared that "all who do business on borrowed capital *ought to break!*" How dares the Governor, then, to place the banks of "the party" in a position which will justify Gen. Jackson in breaking them? Or, is it the true reading, that all their *political opponents*, who do business on borrowed capital, ought to break?

N. Y. Comm. Adv.

Despatch of Business.—A Mr. *Gore*, of Bellville, N. Y. complains that a public print in that region, in announcing his marriage, did him injustice by stating that it took place "after a long and tedious courtship of three days." He says "I consider it derogatory to my character, and an insult to my dignity, to have spent so much time in the vain and frivolous business of courting. *Why, in fact, sir, it was but three Hours,*

From the New York American.

Comparisons establish facts sometimes better than arguments—especially when the comparisons are of positive and ascertained quantities. One of the boasts of this Administration is, that it is an administration of economy and reform.

With a view to put this boast of economy to the proof, we annex from the publication, which *Watkins Leigh* with happy satire designates as a commentary upon the Constitution, more explanatory even than the learned and able work of Judge Story—the *Blue Book*—certain tables, setting forth the expenditures under the same heads during the administration of *Mr. Adams*—which General Jackson came to reform—and those of the first term of the Reform. We begin with

Expenses of Congress and Executive department.

Years.	Compensation of Members of Congress.	Contingent expenses of Congress.	Salaries of President, &c. &c.	Contingent expenses of Ex. offices.
1825	496,551	85,289	385,404	75,686
1826	436,611	66,745	403,846	87,509
1827	321,290	90,666	414,931	88,556
1828	502,419	121,653	414,278	88,083
1829	355,124	120,450	431,337	92,707
1830	566,995	125,758	428,668	115,304
1831	293,482	100,800	458,105	103,866
1832	697,513	174,300	449,605	117,709

From this it results that during the first four years of the Reform, the expenditure under each of the above heads was greater than that under Mr. Adams, by—

For compensation to members of Congress,	165,000
Contingencies do do	57,000
Salaries of President, Vice President, Heads of Departments, *Clerks*, &c.	149,000
Contingent expenses of Executive Officers	90,000
Total	$461,000

Next comes expenditure on account of foreign relations,

Years.	Salaries, &c.	Contingent expenses.
1825	159,603 82	23,474 95
1826	161,476 90	18,627 07
1827	135,000 07	36,282 63
1828	119,651 24	18,791 97
1829	122,462 14	15,515 16
1830	187,252 65	30,000 00
1831	156,471 65	87,148 06
1832	168,847 51	77,849 18

Here again the Reform exceeds the previous administration by—

In salaries and outfits to Ministers, &c.	59,000
In *contingent* expenses of foreign missions	111,000
Total	$170,000

Then in total expenditures—

Years.	Total expenditure.
1825	23,585,804 72
1826	24,103,398 46
1827	22,656,764 04
1828	25,459,479 52
1829	25,044,358 40
1830	24,585,281 55
1831	30,038,336 12
1832	34,356,698 06

The increase of expenditure for reform, under this head, is only *Eighteen Millions!* Against this it is to be said, that during the four years of reform *Ten Millions* more of the public debt were paid off than during the preceding four years—leaving still an increase—to be accounted for in Glory! of *Eight Millions.*

We terminate our culling for to-day from this precious book, with a statement of the number of members of Congress appointed to office during the same periods.

By Mr. Adams,	8
By Gen. Jackson,	21
Balance,	13

Comparative Lengthiness.—Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, spoke about 14 yards, of newspaper column, (26 columns,) Mr. Pinckney about 12 yards, (18 columns,) Mr. Seaborn Jones, who made the shortest speech on the Deposite question, 7 feet and a half. This last approaches what ought to be the standard length, viz: the height of the Speaker. No man ought to be allowed to get beyond his depth. It is to be wished that like Messrs. Wilde and Pinckney, others who measure out to us from behind the Congressional counter, would be careful that the quality should be in good proportion to the quantity of the fabric.—*Charls. Mercury.*

Near Wilkesborough, a man by the name of DANIEL WELLBORN was lately killed in his bed by a gun-shot wound. The gun was discharged so near as to drive the powder into the wound, and somewhat to burn his clothing. He lived sometime after the wound, but could give no clue to discovery. Many persons think indeed, that the causes that led to his death were so little to his credit, that he preferred letting it rest in its mystery. He was a very bad man, and few persons seemed to concern themselves in his fate.—*Ib.*

The St. Augustine *Herald* of the 20th inst. makes great complaint of the irregularity of mails; and with good reason, we should judge, when it is asserted that *six weeks* had elapsed without any mail communication between that place and Tallahassee, the capital of the Territory.

Anecdote.—It is related of an old gentleman who was crippled by a bile, that in attempting to go down cellar to draw some cider, taking with him a blue and white mug which was highly valued in the family, he fell and broke the bile, which put him in great pain. His tender spouse, more anxious for her darling mug than for the welfare of her better half, ran to the head of the stairs and cried out, "My dear, have you broke the mug?" Smarting with pain, he replied, 'No, but I will,' and immediately dashed it against the wall.

Butter.—The difficulty and labour frequently attending the churning of butter, led me to try a variety of experiments to ascertain if any method could be discovered for making butter come quicker than the usual mode. After trying several things, I found that by adding a table spoonful of good vinegar to four gallons of cream, I obtained butter in from seven to eight minutes.

The following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the [illegible] is given as the speculation of an intelligent man on the spot, as to the [illegible] which have moved the Hon. Jesse [illegible] to do the very thing which formed [illegible] with his bitter hostility.

"You have, no doubt, noticed a [illegible] mitted by Genl. Speight, directing [illegible] purchase for the new members, books [illegible] ordered for the old members, embracing [illegible] Seaton's Register of Debates, with [illegible] and involving an expenditure of forty [illegible] sand dollars. The practice of buying [illegible] use of members, under any circumstances [illegible] any amount, is improper. It is saddling [illegible] selves more of the public money than is [illegible] by law, and is therefore a shameful [illegible] on the Public Treasury. But this [illegible] stance of doing the thing in a wholesale [illegible] of purchasing for new members all [illegible] ed at the last Congress. The precedent [illegible] gerous one. The new members of [illegible] gress, following the example set them [illegible] lution, must have purchased for [illegible] purchased at this Congress, which [illegible] embrace the books of the last Congress [illegible] succeeding Congress, becoming more [illegible] extravagant, and appropriating more [illegible] and more of the public money [illegible] to look into this matter, and [illegible] have struck you with some surprise [illegible] resolution coming from Genl. Speight, [illegible] man who rendered himself so notorious [illegible] years ago, for his opposition to the [illegible] of Debates by Gales & Seaton! Tempora [illegible] *et nos mutantur.* Times have wonderfully [illegible] ed. A new Speaker must be elected [illegible] sion, and the General, no doubt, [illegible] could fill the chair with more dignity [illegible] than himself; and sixteen dollars a day [illegible] might not be, in his estimation, too [illegible] turn for such extraordinary zeal in [illegible] new members."

Correspondence of the Charleston [illegible]

WASHINGTON, April [illegible]

I gave you some account of the [illegible] of Mr. McDuffie's speech in [illegible] yesterday. Such was the impression made on those who heard it, that [illegible] could get to the capitol repaired by [illegible] early hour. The galleries of the [illegible] were crowded long before Mr. [illegible] took the floor. He commenced at [illegible] clock, and before he had proceeded [illegible] appeared that the Senate had adjourned [illegible] most of the members were seen in the [illegible] ranged in front of the Speaker's [illegible] was the most imposing spectacle [illegible] nessed. The most profound attention [illegible] vailed throughout the House, while Mr. McDuffie proceeded with a speech, [illegible] if no other trace of his mighty mind [illegible] ed on record, would transmit his name [illegible] posterity as one of the most powerful [illegible] pions that ever raised his voice in the [illegible] of human liberty. I shall refrain from [illegible] ticing any of the points which Mr. M. [illegible] so ably discussed. History, philosophy [illegible] poetry unfolded their pages to illustrate [illegible] situation of the country, and to warn [illegible] people of the consequences to which the [illegible] ing usurpations *of power now claimed* by Gen. Jackson must inevitably lead. [illegible] concluded about four o'clock; when Mr. Mason of Virginia moved the previous question.

Speaking of Mr. McDuffie's [illegible] Speech at the close of the Debate in the House of Representatives, last [illegible] Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, [illegible] joyed the opportunity of hearing it, [illegible] the following remarks, which will find a response in every bosom that [illegible] within it, however much he [illegible] may differ from the Southron on [illegible] cal questions of the day:

"The announcement *that the Orator* [illegible] to quit the theatre *of his fame*, and [illegible] then making *his last effort* in the cause [illegible] ple, was received with universal regret [illegible] no! Let GEORGE MCDUFFIE live for his [illegible] She demands his services, and he will not [illegible] refuse them. We know not that either [illegible] power awaits him—he does not covet [illegible] pings; but he does covet (what he will assuredly [illegible] receive, if virtue or patriotism exists,) the [illegible] and gratitude of his fellow citizens."

Mr. Wilde, in his speech in the House of Representatives, made this beautiful allusion to the [illegible] tude of Virginia:

"The elections of the city of New York, [illegible] the State of Virginia, alone stand between us and the Dictatorship. Great exertions are making to persuade the Old Dominion that this power touches nothing but the Bank. If she believes it!—But no! She cannot—She will not [illegible] —who shall so deceive her? It is a question [illegible] liberty or slavery. She sees it—she feels it—she will treat it so! Rending the shackles of party distinction—bursting even the ties of personal attachment—casting from her with disdain all the glittering toys of place and power,—she will bring [illegible] spotless, glorious banner to the wind, and [illegible] ling in the dust the prostrate form of [illegible] power, wake every mountain echo in the [illegible] her shout of triumph, *'Sic semper Tyrannis.'*

WHAT NEXT? The Globe of [illegible] after a glorification upon the *vote of Pitt*, adds—"The watch word is victory—[illegible] battle cry is ONWARD."

What new scenes hath Roscius now in [illegible] *What institution is next to be assailed?* [illegible] not the People rebuke *this moral tempest*? [illegible] Will they not ere long say, 'thus far shalt [illegible] thou go, and no farther?' Or will they [illegible] helpless, and hopeless, lay down, and [illegible] billows of despotism overwhelm them?

U. S. Gaz.

THE CONVENTION *for the settlement of our claims on* SPAIN, which the President announced at the opening of the present session as in progress, *was signed at Madrid on the 17th of February*, and may be hourly expected at Washington.—*Globe.*

A Mr. Mills, an ingenious young man of Baltimore, made an ascension from that city, on Wednesday last in a balloon of his own construction. The ascent is described in the Baltimore papers as having far exceeded the public expectation, and thrown [illegible] Durant completely in the back ground.

The assassin of Caspar Hauser has been arrested, and committed for trial. His guilt is certain; and his confession, lest he [illegible] es with sealed lips, will possess the [illegible] interest.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 5.

We received by the Liverpool packet, ...ific, our London files to the 5th ult.; and ...London Times of the 10th March, and Liverpool Standard of the 11th.

...the House of Commons Mr. Hume's ...on for a repeal of the corn laws, by sub...ing a fixed duty, was defeated on Fri... 7th, after two nights' debate, by a ma...ty of 312 to 155.

...the same day Lord Althorp introduc... a bill to repeal the House tax.

...Pacific has on board Three Hundred ...sand Dollars in specie.

...ots in Liverpool.—A serious riot recent... occurred in Liverpool between the Lein... and Ulster factions. They had fought ...ral pitched battles in the county of Che... and returning in the evening, com... on an indiscriminate attack upon all ...y met. Several police officers were great... injured before the rioters were overpower... Seventeen of them, however, were cap... and lodged in prison, and eight of them ...n committed.

...proceedings of Parliament are un...monly and very particularly uninterest...

...Lord Althorp had stated that it was his in...tion to introduce a bill for reforming the ...ern Bill.

...ance—Gen. Lafayette had nearly reco... his health, and was expected soon to ...me his seat in the Chambers.

...ers dates are to the 8th of March; Ma... and Lisbon to the 1st. Disturbances ...serious nature, but without loss of life, ...red in Paris on Sunday, the 23d of ... They were undergoing judicial inqui... In the Chamber of Deputies they had ...en discussed. Gen. Jacqueminot, ...mander of the National Guards, said ...National Guard, I do not hesitate to ...s tired, fatigued, and discontented, ...s, and in fact, gentlemen, the po... of the citizens composing it is become ...rable, for they are continually under ...essity of taking up arms to defend ...shops and warehouses. The citizen, ...d of taking his wife out to walk of a ...day, is obliged to shoulder his musket. ...or myself, I am thirsting after that re... of which I have been deprived for the ...three years. As for the bludgeon men, ...for them as much as M. Barrot himself ...ther them.

...general news there is nothing impor...

...Bank of England has now offered to ...money in sums not less than £2000, ...India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, at ...per cent.

...ERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 7.

...the earlier part of the present week there ...very animated demand from the trade, as ...on speculation; during the last 2 days the ...has been only to a moderate extent, the ...closing at an advance of ¼d to ⅜ per lb on ...an. There are taken on speculation this ...of American 3000, and 400 for exportation. ...nt of sales and imports of American Cot... the 1st inst. to this day, inclusive:

...ptions.	Sales.	Prices.	Imports.
...land Georgia.	120	15¼a18	7229
...ed do.	30	12a12¼	
...nd do.	9550	7¾a9¼	
...ia & Mobile.	1220	7¼a8⅞	
...Orleans.	9420	8a10¼	

...ing Evening, 10th March.—The Cotton ...s been in a very dull state since Thurs... ...ies of three days scarcely amounting to ...s; and American is at least ¼d per lb low... the highest point on Wednesday last ...orts since Thursday will amount to near... bags.

LATEST.

...ERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 14.

...ce our report last week the cotton market ...continued depressed, and the prices we then ...d are no longer obtainable; we reduce them ...r lb. on Bowed, Alabama and Orleans: about ...n Brazils, and 1d on Sea Island. Speculators ...taken 500 American and 300 Surat, and Ex... 700 Surat. The import this week is 32,413 ...110 Sea Island 14¾d to 20d—20 stained do ...5,610 Boweds 8 to 9d—3,460 New Orleans ...9¾d.

From the New York Star.

...RIOUS NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.—...evolution pervades every portion of the ...

...mpkins County.—The town of Ithaca, ...hich the Regency last year had a ma... of 280, has this year carried the *Whig* ...et by a majority of 56.

...e town of Ulysses.—The anti-Regen... majority in this town is 296.

...wn of Danby.—Whig majority.

...ullivan County.—This county has car... the Whig ticket—last year it was strong ...ter.

...Westchester County.—In 1832 this coun... Jackson a majority of 1000. The ...State this year carried twelve towns ...Tories, nine. Whig majority in the ...about 300.

...Memorandum of Anti-Jackson Majorities.

...ERA COUNTY.—Buffalo, average 389: Aurora, ...Hamburgh, 150. Amherst, Newstead, Clar... and all other towns heard from, gave majori...

...ESSEE COUNTY.—Pembroke, 38; Batavia, ...; Le Roy, 300; and all other towns heard from. ...CHESTER COUNTY.—Caledonia, 30; Avon Li... no opposition; all other towns, so far as heard ...Anti-Jackson.

...GANY COUNTY.—East Bloomfield, large ma... West Bloomfield, large majority; Canandai... Bristol and Richmond, each about 100; Gor... small majority; Seneca, (with Geneva) 83. All ...towns heard from, Anti-Jackson—except ...ell, which gave a small Jackson majority.

...ONROE COUNTY, 500.

...Wayne and Seneca Counties, the towns of ...ension, Rodney, Butler, Rose, Arcadia, Ly... Galen, and Port Bryon, gave Anti-Jackson ...es. No Jackson towns heard from.

...ONEIDA COUNTY.—Brutus, 45. This has hi... been strong Jackson. Auburn, 80. This ..., however, is said to have gone against Jack...

...om the above it appears, that the ...pal towns and cities west, namely, ...alo, Batavia, Rochester, Canandaigua, ...eva, and Auburn, gave decided majori... against the Jackson ticket.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1834.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8, 1834.

Dear Sir: By the proceedings in the H. of Representatives on Friday last, on the Resolutions reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be seen that the administration party refused to meet the question on Mr. Wild's amendment, declaring the reasons rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury, unsatisfactory and insufficient, and by the previous question, they prevented the sense of the House being taken on that proposition; the effect of the previous question being to cut off all amendments. By this subterfuge, they not only prevented many members who had not been heard on the subject, from delivering their views upon this momentous question, but they evaded the only proper question, viz. Whether the removal of the Deposites was a proper or an improper and unauthorised measure, by interposing extraneous and abstract propositions not referred to them, and which they resorted to solely for the purpose of dodging and eluding the plain question, which they dared not to meet.

Their shuffling in this way may therefore be regarded as a tacit acknowledgment, on their part, that the act of the Secretary in removing the Deposites, was unauthorised and indefensible. The first Resolution reported by the Committee, declaring that the "Bank ought not to be rechartered," embraced a subject not referred to them. The Bank had not applied for a re-charter, nor had that matter been submitted to them in any way, for their investigation or decision; their object, therefore, in reporting this resolution, was to make up a false issue to divert the public attention from the only true one, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the Secretary's reasons for removing the Depositesites.

When the gag law or previous question was put in requisition, fifteen or sixteen members were absent and did not expect the vote would be called for before the next week. About two-thirds of these were opposed to the measures of the Secretary, and would, if all had voted, have reduced the majority to nine or ten votes.

On the 4th resolution providing for an investigation into the conduct and affairs of the Bank and the cause of the distress complained of, both parties in a good degree united; yet not without some fears that the Bank was to be tried by a *packed* Jury, and the appointment of the committee of seven, as subsequently made by the Speaker, but too well proves that those fears were not unfounded. Five of the Committee are opposed to the Bank and devoted friends of the Administration, while only two are friendly to that institution. Some of the persecutors of the Bank have already admitted that they do not expect any thing criminal will be established against the Bank by the investigation, and, I believe, some of them regret that they had taken that course. At any rate such an use will be made of the investigation, it is presumed, as may be intended to operate on the elections which are to take place during the present year in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c.; but the two gentlemen in the minority on the committee are fully competent to the exposure of any unfairness which the influence of party may attempt to produce.

I believe there is a majority of the House of Representatives who are in favor of a Bank, though they are opposed to the present Bank, and that it is yet their intention to establish one, after they succeed in putting down the present one; though I think they will probably make no proposition of that kind during the present session.

Post Office Department.—We cheerfully comply with the request of the author of the following communication. The original contracts, placed in our hands for examination, confirm the statements of the writer.

It is proper to add, that two or three other contractors have, in the Washington papers, published equally satisfactory statements, showing the injustice of the imputation upon them and the Department. We should rejoice to see all who have been implicated make as full a vindication.

Fayetteville, 8th April, 1834.

EDWARD J. HALE, ESQ.

Dear Sir: In the Richmond Compiler of 3d instant, I notice my name among those to whom the writer of the article presumes, that improper allowances have been made by the Post Office Department. 'Tis true, he premises that, "it may be proper to remark, that in some instances, perhaps, the extra allowances are but compensation for services." Had the publication, as respects my name, been made according to the records of the Department, it would so have explained itself, as to save me this present trouble: whilst, as it now appears, manifest injustice is done the Post Master General, as well as myself. The Department is represented as having allowed to me upon contracts amounting to $7,182 annually, an extra annual allowance of $3,250, and upon another contract of $3000 per annum, an extra annual allowance of $3000. Herewith is handed you the original contracts entered into with the Department, in the Fall of 1830, to commence January 1831—by which you will perceive, that instead of $7,000, as represented in the Compiler, the amount should have been stated at $37,000 and upwards. I can readily suppose an unintentional mistake of a figure.

About a year after those contracts were made, the citizens of that section of country, interested in route No. 2392, made application to the Post Master General, (entirely without my knowledge) through their Representative in Congress, for increased mail facilities; whereupon, the Department entered into another contract with me, for *double* the service upon that route—and also increased expedition of the whole; so that, instead of 51 miles per day, as you will perceive by the contract, that mail was ordered at the rate of more than 75 miles per day. For this double service and expedition, the Post Master General allowed additional compensation equal to the annual pay as set forth in the original contract, to which refer. You will thus perceive, that more than one-half of the additional compensation set down to my name by the Compiler, is accounted for: the residue is explained by the following statement.

The Department, in advertising the contracts for 1830, inadvertently inserted upon No. 2175, an old schedule (I believe as far back as 1817,) and omitted to publish No. 2178, by which means, that section of country interested in those routes, would have lost the facilities they were then possessed of. My proposals offered for these routes, as *then* carried—and also as *advertised:* the latter being the lowest bid, was accepted, and the contract (in your hands) made for that sum. Before it was commenced however, a representation was made by the People, to the Post Master General, who, thereupon, ordered a continuance of the mail facilities as hitherto; which required, upon the original contract, an increased expedition of nearly half the time, and a travel, altogether in the night, on No. 2175—and an extension of No. 2178, double the distance, with the same expedition and night travel as No. 2175. For this additional service, the Department credited my contracts with a sum less than my pay, under previous contracts upon the same routes; and taking into consideration the expedition, *much less than a pro rata allowance.* About eighteen months after those contracts were made, I engaged to transport a stage mail on a new route, and was the lowest bidder. This route was afterwards extended, so as to embrace another Post Office. Being found unprofitable, was afterwards reduced to a horse mail, upon a very trifling consideration. Those three last named routes, account for all the balance of the extra allowances made to me upon my mail contracts with the Post Office Department.

However you may be opposed to the present Administration, I hope, as an act of justice to the Post Master General, as well as myself, that you will allow this communication a place in your paper:—and I would esteem it a favor at the hands of those Editors who may have set forth the report from the Compiler, to give this also one insertion in their respective papers.

I am, very respectfully,

C. P. MALLETT.

State Bank.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Books for this Bank have been again opened in this place. It appears, that so far as returns have been received by the Commissioners at Raleigh, the amount subscribed is $536,500, and that $63,500 are wanting to enable the Bank to go into operation. This amount, however, will no doubt be considerably diminished when all the returns shall have been received. The deficiency will no doubt be subscribed before the 1st of May, when the books will be again and finally closed.

Another Bank Failure.—The following notice appears in the last National Intelligencer. It is another disastrous effect of "the Experiment."

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON

ANNOUNCES to the Public its inability to continue, for the present, specie payments. In adopting this necessitous and unpleasant course, the Directors confidently assert, that the affairs of the Institution are safe, and capable to meet all its engagements. Under the general distrust which prevails, the Bank is reluctantly compelled to declare its inability longer to discharge its engagements, for the present, in gold and silver. It will proceed to collect its means as the times will authorize, and fairly and fully pay all its creditors; and in this, entire confidence may be reposed.

By the unanimous order of the Board,

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Cashier.

April 11.

The mails for a few days past, have been very irregular, both to the North and South, owing, no doubt, to the high waters.

The Virginia Elections are going on with much spirit. So far as returns have been received, there are nine administration men chosen (of whom at least one is said to disapprove of the removal of the deposites,) seven opposition members, and one unknown.

The great election in New York was also decided last week. Both parties were very confident.

By the last papers from New York, it appears that there had been several horrid affrays, in which a number of persons were seriously wounded, including some of the Police officers.

The Journal of Commerce gives 20,111 as the number of votes polled on the first day. At the last election only 16,568 were polled in the three days. Of these, that paper gives the Anti-Jackson party an estimated majority of 1570 votes.

Donaldson Academy.—The Trustees of this Institution have just published a catalogue of the Students, Instructors &c., together with a very interesting Report of the Principal, the Rev. Mr. Colton, on the present condition and future prospects of the Institution. It appears that the number of students at the commencement of the 2d Quarter, was 88, and we understand that it is now nearly 100. This fact indicates a degree of confidence in the Instructors as well as the system, which, we suppose, is without a parallel in this State. Among the Students we understand there are from ten to fifteen who are preparing for the Ministry.

Among the recommendations to the Board, made by Mr. Colton, are, that the requisite apparatus for illustrating the principles of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, should be furnished; also Maps and Globes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. That a Cabinet of specimens in Mineralogy and Geology should be gradually formed. That steps be taken to furnish a Library for the use of the Institution. That large additional buildings be erected (which is to be done immediately, a contract having already been made with a builder.) And last, but not least, that a department be provided for preparing young men to become Teachers of Primary Schools. This object Mr. Colton justly regards as of very great importance, whether considered in regard to the influence to be exercised on the moral and literary character of the rising generation; or to the hopes of their country and their friends. It is well argued, that when the State shall apply the vast fund it has in prospect, to the establishment of Common Schools, a great number of Teachers will be needed.

All these recommendations have been promptly acted on by the Trustees, except the last, which will no doubt receive attention, as soon as the means of the Institution will admit.

In relation to the Manual Labor Department, we cannot perhaps do better than insert the remarks of Mr. Colton, as follows:

"A Manual Labor Department in a school has been considered important for two reasons, first as the means of promoting health; secondly as the means of furnishing the student with an opportunity of reducing his expenses while in the school. When Manual Labor Institutions were first established, it was supposed that the student might labor enough to pay all his expenses and still pursue his studies without loss of time. Experiment has, I believe, fully shown that this as a general principle is impracticable. The most which experience warrants is a reduction in part of expense, while by the same means health is secured. Such being the object of Manual Labor, it becomes an important question, whether each one shall be required to labor as a condition of entering the School. Various opinions seem to be entertained in the community in relation to the proper course to be pursued on this subject. On the one hand, it is said that if all are not required to labor, invidious distinctions will be formed among the students On the other, it is said, that compulsion is impracticable, that students who have not been accustomed to labor will not submit to such a regulation. A general requisition, however, to labor, seems to be incompatible with the original design of this Institution. Instead, therefore, of requiring all to labor, circumstances seem to demand, at least in this Institution, that the wishes of the pupil and of his friends be in some measure consulted. The object is to be gained rather by holding out inducements than by making a requisition.—Let a proper example be placed before the student; let him see that there is an advantage to be gained; let him know that it is commendable, and there will be little difficulty in inducing such as have reached maturity of judgment to engage in labor. But it is said that the system of labor will have an unfavorable effect on the mind; will render it grovelling, and will debase, rather than improve the intellect. This objection has no foundation in experience. On the contrary, experience has fully shown that bodily exercise contributes to intellectual vigor, and serves to improve rather than degrade the mind. Among the first and most useful men of our country, none stand higher, none are more efficient or useful, than some, who devoted no inconsiderable part of their time to labor while acquiring their education. But it is said that whatever may be done in other places, such institutions cannot flourish in this section of country, because young men not having been trained to it from infancy will not submit to labor. That there are some in this section of the country, who have these feelings, is probably true; so it is in every other section. Schools of this sort were not intended for such, but for those who have independence of mind sufficient to rise above the pride of wealth, and principle enough to admit that a man had better devote his leisure hours to some valuable employment, rather than waste them in idleness, in dissipation, or in such things as are only calculated to feed vanity and create false notions of distinction and worth in society.

"What shall be the kind of labor is a question of some importance to be decided. Some Institutions have turned their attention exclusively to the cultivation of land, some exclusively to the shop, and some have included both. Without stopping to examine the comparative merits of these different plans, there can be no doubt, I think, that mechanical business will be most suitable for us. Convinced of this, your Executive Committee, under the authority of the board, have commenced the erection of a shop, which can be enlarged at pleasure if required.

"Manual Labor Schools are among the most popular Institutions of the day. In every section of country, they are springing up, and men of judgment, and of sound practical wisdom, are every where encouraging them. The experiment is certainly worth making, and if it fails, nothing more will be needed than to lop off this department, while the literary part may still continue to flourish."

CONGRESS.—The following are the Yeas and Nays upon the Previous Qnestion on Mr. Polk's Resolutions:

YEAS.—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Anthony, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, John Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, Day, Dickerson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Forester, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Joseph Hall, T. H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hataway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, N. Johnson, Cave Johnson, S. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, L. Lea, T. Lee, Leavitt, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Loyall, A. Mann, J. K. Mann, Mardis, M. Mason, John Y. Mason, McIntyre, McKay, McKinley, McLane, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patterson, D. J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Speight, Standefer, Stoddert, Sutherland, Wm. Taylor, Francis Thomas, John Thomson, Turner, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon.—114.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, J. J. Allen, C. Allan, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beaty, James M. Bell, Binney, Brigs Bull, Burd, Burges, Cage, Chambers, Campbell, Chilton, Choate, Claiborne, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, W. R. Davis, A. Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth, Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Ewing, Felder, Filmore, Foot, Foster, P. C. Fuller, Fulton, Gholson, Gordon, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland, Hall, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Heath, Jabez W. Huntington, Jackson, W. C. Johnson, King, Lay, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McCarty, McComas, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, More, Pinckney, Potts, Ramsay, Reed, Rencher, Selden, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Wm. Slade, Sloane, Spangler, Stewart, William P. Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Turner, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watmough, E. D. White, Frederick Whittlesey, Elisha Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Young.—106.

It will be seen, that of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, and Speight, voted for the Previous Question; and Messrs. Barringer, Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, and Williams against it. The vote on the other questions was the same, except that Mr. Rencher voted that the Bank ought not to be rechartered; and all our members voted for the Committee of Investigation except Messrs. W. B. Shepard and Williams.

After the questions were taken, Mr. Wilde made two inefficient attempts to have a vote taken upon the simple question, whether the Secretary's reasons were sufficient; but Mr. Polk objected and prevented an expression upon this, the only question which ought to have been decided. The law provides that the Secretary shall report his reason for the approbation or disapprobation of Congress. And instead of deciding this question, it is not permitted to be considered; but the House is called upon to decide that the Bank ought not to be rechartered; a question which could only properly come before it on an application from the Bank. It is evident that the Administration party feared the result of a vote upon the only true question; and it may be considered as settled, that they viewed the removal of the Deposites as an unjustifiable measure.

The committee appointed by the Speaker, by order of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the Administration of the Bank of the United States, and its Branches, consists of seven (not nine) gentlemen, as follows:

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Muhlenburg of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason of Virginia, Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut, Mr. Mann of New York, and Mr. Lytle of Ohio.

Of these, all except Messrs. Everett and Ellsworth are in favor of the Administration, and opposed to the Bank.

Retrenchment.—Mr. Vance of Ohio, has submitted an amendment to the Appropriation Bill, providing, that the Salary of the President of the U. S. shall be reduced, after the expiration of the present term, to $15,000. That from the present time the Salaries of each of the Heads of Departments shall be $4,000. Post Master Gen. $3,500. Assistants $1800. Auditors, Registers, &c. 2,000. And that there be deducted 25 per centum from the pay of all Clerks in the Departments, Custom House Officers, Land Office Officers, Post Masters and their Clerks, Indian Agents, &c. And finally, that the pay and mileage of members of Congress be reduced to $6. This would be retrenchment on a large scale, but we are not sorry to see, that on taking the question on the reductions of the pay of each officer separately, it was decided in the negative, in every instance, so far as the House had progressed.

Mr. Calhoun has made a speech in favor of his bill to repeal the Force Bill of last Session.

Mr. Conner has introduced a bill to establish Assay Offices in the Gold Region of North Carolina.

Fire.—We regret to learn, that on the night of the 6th inst. the dwelling house of H. L. Holmes, Esq., near Pittsborough, in Chatham County, accidentally caught fire, and was entirely consumed, together with all its contents.

Execution.—Washington Taburn was executed yesterday. We did not attend but are informed a large concourse of people assembled to witness the spectacle.—Thus has ended the career of a most extraordinary and unaccountable being.—*Oxford Exam.*

Internal Improvement.—The Central Committee met in this City, agreeably to appointment, on the 1st inst. They adopted an Address to the People of North Carolina, in relation to the means of improving the condition of our State, which is now in process of publication, and will, with the Proceedings of the Convention, be ready in a few days for distribution.—*Ral. Reg.*

Ordination.—On Sunday last, the Right Rev'd Bishop Ives held an Ordination in Christ's Church, in this City, when Mr. John Singletary, of Washington, Beaufort county, was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.—*Ral. Reg.*

Governor Swain leaves the City this day for Buncomb county, his former place of residence. He expects to be absent three or four weeks.—*Ib.*

Launch.—On the 1st of April the flat boat *Union*, was launched from the ship yard of Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq. This boat is intended for the low water between this and Fayetteville, and will be an efficient auxiliary to the communication between the two places.

Same day, was launched from the ship yard of Eden Morse, the brig Caroline, burthen 200 tons, for Capt. Dougall, of this town.—*Wil. Press.*

MARRIED,

In Cumberland County, on the 2nd ult. by Wm. Murchison, Esq. Capt. NEILL K. SHAW to Miss FLORA CAMERON, daughter of Allen Cameron.

In Duplin county, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Alex'r. McIver, RICHARD MILLER, Esq. to Miss MARY ANN SHAW, daughter of John Shaw, Esq.

[The above parties have entitled themselves to our hearty congratulations and good wishes, by a remembrancer in the shape of a liberal slice of the wedding cake.]

On the 28th ult. by J. C Bellune, Esq. at the house of Major Arch'd Douglass in Marion, S. C. Dr. EDMUND McQUEEN, of Lumberton, to Miss SUSAN A. MOORE, youngest daughter of Charles Moore, Esq. P. M. at Lumberton.

In Horry District, S. C. on the 1st inst. Mr. ALLEN GRIFFIN, of Robeson county, N. C. to Miss BRYANT, of the former place.

In Raleigh, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Rector of Christ's Church, GAVIN HOGG, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH L. BLOUNT.

Also, in Raleigh, on Sunday the 6th, at the residence of Gov. Iredell, by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of the Methodist Church, WILLIAM HILL, Esq. Secretary of State, to Mrs. FRANCES BLOUNT, of Hillsborough.

In Moore County, on the 2nd ult. by Jerry Saunders, Esq. DAVID W. S. McKINNON, Esq. to Miss CATHARINE MUSE.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8½ a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 9⅓ a 11⅔. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $4 75, a $5 75.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5¼. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	½ a ¾	pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	½ a ¾	do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	½	per ct. prem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	1½ a 1¾	pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2	do. do.
Georgia, do.	5	do. do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2	do. do.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs NANCY HACKNEY, aged 85 years.

Also, on the 27th January last, Mrs. WINIFRED OWEN, aged 90 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 11, Steamer Henrietta, and tow boat Lucy Lord, with Corn, Molasses, Rice, Fish and Hay, for O. P. Stark, W. S. Latta, Willkings & Co., J. C. Latta, Geo. C. McNeill, Neill Johnson, C. P. Mallett, I. Blake & Son, Jos. Baker, Jeremiah Kyle, David Shaw, W. Whitehead, and others.

Also, last evening, Steamer John Walker, and tow boats, with a very heavy freight of Goods for this place and the interior.

DEPARTED, April 10, tow boat Messenger, with Cotton, Flour and Tobacco, for Lewis Brown, W. O. Jeffreys, J. C. Latta, W. S. Latta, J. W. Pearce, G. McNeill, and Jordan Howell.

Also, on the 13th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, for W. Whitehead, Lewis Brown, W. S. Latta, and John C. Latta.

FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Episcopal Society announce to the Public, that a Fair will be held in the Masonic Hall, on the Evening of Wednesday the 23d inst, and will be continued during the following day and Evening.

April 14, 1834.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Internal Improvement Committee of Richmond County, will be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday the 22d inst., (being Court week,) for the purpose of organizing for action and co-operation with the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State. At which time and place, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Dumas, J. D. Pemberton, Walter F. Leak, John R. Buie, Daniel McKinnon, Esqrs. and Col. Stephen Wall, Col. Neill Nicholson, Col. J. W. Covington, Col. J. C. McLaurin, and Gen. A. Dockery, are particularly requested to attend.

April 11, 1834.

WRITING SCHOOL.

MR. HOOD will give the first Lesson in Writing on this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Lodge, when and where it is hoped that all who design to join the classes will attend.

The Ladies will occupy a different room from the gentlemen. Terms, $3 for 25 Lessons.

April 15, 1834.

LARGE SALES OF

DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 6th May, at the Auction Store of WILLKINGS & CO.,

WILL be sold, an extensive assortment of British, French, and American DRY GOODS, *Consisting of*

Cloths, Sattinetts, 5-4 Bombazines,
Brochellas, Princettas, Drillings,
Rowan Kerseymeres, Stormonts, 5-4 Bed Ticks,
Fancy Prints, Ginghams, 3-4 Bed Ticks,
Printed Muslins, Vestings, Ladies' & Gent's Gloves
Plain & fig'd Jaconetts, Cotton & Worsted Hose,
Plaid Muslins, Cotton Balls, Palmetta Hats,
Book Muslins, Pearl Buttons, Coat and Vest do.
Irish Linen, Silk Umbrellas, Cotton do.
Bleached Shirtings, Garniture Ribbons,
Sarsnet Silks, Sinchew do., Fur Hats,
Coloured Gros-de-Naps, black sattin Levantines,
Black Levantines, Levantine Hd'kfs,
Crape Shawls and Hd'kfs, Foulard silk Hd'kfs.
4-4 brown Sheetings, 3-4 do. do.
Matt Rugs, Carpeting, &c. } a beautiful article.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. This being an extensive sale of new and desirable Goods, we think it will be an object for Merchants from the interior to attend.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

THOS SANDFORD & CO. }
WILLKINGS & CO., } *Auct'rs.*

April 15, 1834. 80ts.

Dividend No. 10,

OF One Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be paid on the 1st day of May next.

GEO. McNEILL, Treas'r.

April 10. 1834. 80 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Books of Subscription to the Stock of the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," will be continued open at the Office of E. L. & W. Winslow, until the 1st day of May next; and after that period, they will be forwarded to the Commissioners at Raleigh.

E. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN McRAE, } Comm'rs.
JOSEPH BAKER,

April 14. 80-tf.

Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders in Lafayette Hotel will take place on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at said Hotel, at 7½ o'clock.

W. WADDILL, Jr. Pres't.

April 14, 1834. 1w.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE Subscriber has just received from New York a small assortment of ENGLISH BRIDLE LEATHERS and MARTINGALES, much superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market before in point of Leather and workmanship. Call and examine them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Person Street.

Fayetteville, April 9, 1834. 80-4w.

Also, a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

Of every description, which will be sold low for *Cash* or on *time* to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

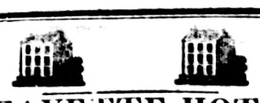
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov 5. 57tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 pieces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23 1833. 51tf

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Peach ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Corinette,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30 48tf

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7. 1834. 66-tf.

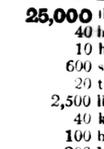
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

DONALDSON ACADEMY

AND

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

In Classical Department, including higher branches of Mathematics and English studies,	$6 per quarter.
In Preparatory Department,	5
Elementary studies,	4

Twenty-five cents is added to the tuition for contingencies.

Board $5 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Washing 50 cents per month—Wood and Light extra, when not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

All the various branches of study usually taught in well regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73 tf.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchongs and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather.
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833 43-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

School Books, &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, 8vo.; New York Readers; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic—Cap & Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c. For sale by E. J. HALE.

February 24, 1834.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the first Monday in May next—I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1832 and costs of advertising:

LOTS AND ACRES.	*Tax.*
1 Lot on Person street, listed by Alex'r. McLauchlin, val $250	95
1 do on do do do by do do Blacksmith Shop, $200	76
1 do on Green street, vacant, by Henry McLean, Trustee for Jo. Snively, val $20	7
1 do Cool Spring, listed by do do for do do val. $10	3
1 do West side of Green street, by do do for do do do $125	47
1 do West side of Winslow street, by do do for do do do $125	47
150 acres on Black River, by do do for do do do $25	9
100 do of lands joins Evans and McDonald, listed by Arch'd Smith for Daniel Burnet, val. $100	83
1 lot on Hillsborough street, listed by Zac Artis, with one poll,	89
1 do on Mumford street, listed by Wm. M. Brawe,	19
1 do on Green street, listed by Frances Bowen,	$1 52
100 acres of Land on Black River, listed by John Hammonds, val. $50,	19
215 acres of Land on Rockfish, with 3 polls, listed by James Black,	$2 98
212½ do on do by John McDougald,	76
100 do on Black River, owner unknown, joins Layton and Busbee,	38
681 do on Fish Creek, as the property of Mary Cox,	$1 29
190 acres of Land on the Pond Branch, listed by John Spencer,	35

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan 28. 1834. 69tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office

January 6, 1834.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th 1833. §63-*if* §

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9. 1833. 62tf.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books.

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols very low Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c

Just received by

E. J HALE.

February 18, 1834.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy

HARRIET H JENNINGS, *Ex'rix*

For terms, (which will be liberal, apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834 72tf

FOR SALE,

PEW No **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Batts, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

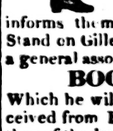
JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

25 Hhds MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31 65-tf.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DRAKE.

December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*,
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Among which are the following in part,

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do
1000 do do Kip do do
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid Prunella,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Bolivers,
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Boottees and Shoes,
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs,

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and fine
Also, a few doz Dressing Combs, large and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days a large assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to gain, will find it to their advantage to examine before selecting, as I have ever generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the new Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L R BAKER

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T Sandford & Co. in the range of brick stores, West side of Green street, and has on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats, Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY.

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce Commission business will also be attended to.

WILL O JEFFREYS

November 11. 1833

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh *Thomastown Lime*,
15 Hhds. *Molasses, just received* for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS

Dec 31. 1833

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will receive prompt attention

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large general assortment of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the assortment on hand

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf, Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

January 31, 1834.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, also a general assortment of cane, rush, bark and bottom curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns, together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, &c. any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on Wednesday the 26th inst. a negro man who calls himself

Samuel H. S. Rivers.

He says that he is free, and that he came last from Cheraw, and is a native of Charleston, S. C. He is very black, about 20 or 21 years of age, about 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his white teeth. He can read, and is very intelligent, and is a tailor by trade. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor*

Fayetteville, March 31, 1834.